

votes. Senator Lamb, we are all here that are not excused.

SENATOR LAMB: We are taking call in votes, is that correct?

SPEAKER NICHOL: Yes, I have announced that you would accept call in votes.

SENATOR LAMB: Thank you. Let's call the roll.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Roll call, please.

CLERK: (Roll call vote taken. See page 1498 of the Legislative Journal.) 22 ayes, 12 nays, Mr. President, on the motion to return.

SPEAKER NICHOL: The motion fails. Is there anything else, Mr. Clerk?

CLERK: Mr. President, the next motion I have is by Senator Scofield.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Senator Scofield.

SENATOR SCOFIELD: Mr. Speaker and members, I know we are all very tired of this bill and I will present this to you as quickly as possible in hopes we can deal with it quickly. I know we are all interested in getting to other bills and I think we will get there yet today. My amendment is a hardship amendment. Now the concept was discussed with Senator Landis sometime ago and this is what I am presenting to you. We do have some families, as I pointed out before, that are going to have a very difficult time with the current provisions of the bill and all of them are related to geographical problems, areas of sparse population, areas of bad roads. The amendment provides that a family may request of the county reorganization committee a hardship status. The county committee will then recommend on whether to approve or disapprove that status and that will go to the State Committee for Reorganization for final approval. The county committee will recommend where those children should go to school. The request has to be submitted six months in writing prior to the beginning of the school year and it allows for a number of factors to be taken into account, one being the age of the students, one being the distance from the family residence to the school attendance site, road conditions, availability and proximity of an alternate